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FILIPOV: ZHIVKOV FRG VISIT MUST AWAIT CALMER TIME

AU270754 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] In a talk with Austrian journalists on the eve of the visit by Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz to Bulgaria, Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov commented on the postponement of the trip by state and party head Todor Zhivkov to Bonn. Filipov stated that this visit will not take place before a calming of the international situation.

DZHUROV SPEECH AT ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU261450 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Speech delivered by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at festive celebration to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army on 24 September 1984 at the Sofia Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture]

[Text] Esteemed guests, soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army, soldiers of the reserve, comrades:

It is a great pleasure for me, on this festive occasion, to congratulate you most cordially and sincerely on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the Politburo, and on the personal behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The Bulgarian People's Army is an offspring of socialist revolution, a loyal and worthy guard watching over our motherland and the cause of socialism.

Comrades, our country is living through the 9 September anniversary celebrations these days, celebrations which were a brilliant demonstration of our people's great success, achieved under the leadership of the BCP, in building a developed socialist society in our country. The festivities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army represent a natural continuation of the 9 September celebrations, because the establishment and the development of the People's Army are inseparable from the history and development of socialist Bulgaria. It is a universally recognized truth that socialism is unthinkable without its armed protectors!

Throughout the last four decades the Bulgarian People's Army, under the leadership of the BCP, has developed as a reliable shield of the people's socialist achievements. Born in the flames of the revolution, raised and inspired by the most glorious and most progressive ideas, as the heir of the glorious combat and revolutionary traditions, being a strong link in the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, whose nucleus is represented by the invincible Soviet Army, our Bulgarian People's Army is enjoying the great confidence of the party and the people's affection.

We can proudly state that the Bulgarian People's Army has developed as a modern military force, endowed with powerful weapons and technical equipment, and that its personnel are mastering great military skill and is inspired by an indomitable moral and political spirit.

Comrades, in celebrating the militant holiday of our People's Army we will always remember our people's revolutionary struggles, the glorious battles and victories against aggressors and invaders, against oppressors and exploiters.

Every inch of Bulgarian territory has been defended and protected by our ancestors, and our soil has been drenched in their blood! They fought for their motherland under all flags and banners -- starting from the horse tail of the ancient Bulgarians, to the green silk banners of the national insurrection bearing the inspired words: "Freedom or Death", to the Samara banner of the veterans of the liberation war against the Turks, and finally under the red banner of the September uprising, and of the people's partisans. This is why, on the occasion of Army Day, the soldiers are filled with gratitude, pride, and filial readiness to follow the glorious revolutionary and militant traditions of their ancestors and fathers!

We are today expressing our gratitude and profound recognition to all those generations, which have devoted their efforts and have made their contribution to the development and strengthening of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The establishment of the Bulgarian People's Army was prepared by long years of class struggle organized and led by the BCP against the oppression of the bourgeoisie and fascism. This establishment was proceeded by many years of revolutionary work accomplished by the party within the Army long before the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution.

A turning point in the military-revolutionary work of the BCP occurred during the preparations for and in the course of the September 1923 uprising which was the first antifascist uprising in the world. The workers and peasants detachments and groups created during the uprising reflected the state of organization and the spirit of the future People's Army, and thus became the model for a genuine People's Army.

The experience accumulated by the party during the 1923 September uprising was of great importance for the armed struggle against fascism. During this struggle the BCP established its own armed force -- the People's Liberation Insurrection Army.

As a result of the party work within the Army, numerous soldiers and entire military detachments joined the struggle against fascism, and on 9 September 1944 the Army rank and file enthusiastically greeted the victory and sided entirely with the Fatherland Front. This fact, as well as the presence of the Soviet Army, played a decisive role in the bloodless victory of revolution and in the revolutionary reorganization of the Army without disbanding it.

An important step in this reorganization was the merging of the Army with the partisan detachments and brigades and the fact that over 40,000 volunteers -- mostly Communists and members of the Communist Youth Organization -- joined the Army, while some of the commanding cadres were exchanged with people devoted to the party and people, and a special assistant-commanding insitution was established. These facts determined the class and political trends in the development of the Bulgarian People's Army as a new type of Army.

The participation of our Army in the final stage of World War II and in the decisive defeat of fascist Germany was an exceptionally important factor in its reorganization. This event not only marked the baptism of fire for the People's Army, but also its political consecration. In this war our Army fought side by side with the Soviet Army and became its worthy ally for ever.

The organization of the People's Army following the Great Patriotic War is closely linked to the thorough social, political, and economic, as well as scientific-technological and cultural transformations that occurred in our country.

The leadership of the BCP asserted itself as the basic natural law in our Army's development.

As early as the first postwar years, the further consolidation and development of our friendship with the Soviet Army and of our combat fraternity emerged as an important factor in the development of the Bulgarian Army. The friendship enabled us to fully utilize the rich Soviet experience, the experience of the CPSU, as well as that of the Soviet Army, and to rearm our troops with Soviet weapons and equipment, as well as to train our necessary cadres in Soviet military schools and military academies.

The signing of the Warsaw Treaty on 14 May 1955 opened a new stage in the development of the Bulgarian People's Army. It coincided with the great changes occurring in the military sector as a result of the scientific-technological revolution. This fact greatly facilitated the transition of the Army from its old state of organization to the new one.

The historical April plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1956 also represented a turning point in the development of the Bulgarian People's Army. There is no area in the dynamic army life, which is filled with so many hardships and strenuous efforts, where the fresh breath of the April plenum was not felt! Comrade Todor Zhivkov has earned exceptional personal credit in creating, developing, and implementing the April party line. He also greatly contributed to the elaboration of the theoretical and practical problems connected with organization, training, and education within the Army, with the improvement of our country's defense power. Under Comrade Zhivkov's personal leadership the October 1958 BCP Central Committee plenum was prepared and held, a plenum whose decisions are of programmatic significance for the organization of our Armed Forces. The plenum's postulates on enhancing the role of party organizations within the Army, the intensification of party-political work, the principle of one-man command on a party basis, and on introducing the Leninist principles and norms of leadership of party life within the Army, as well as on a number of other questions, still serve today as a direct guide line in improving army work.

Along with the construction of socialist society, the organization and training of our Army is proceeding according to the requirements of the BCP Program and in conformity with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the National BCP Conference. At these party forums, as well as at the meetings of the Politburo and the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's statements and works, the most important tenets of our state's military policy are being worked out and the main trends in the training, education, and technical equipment of the Army are being determined. Specific measures are being adopted for the training of military cadres as well.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, on behalf of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, and on behalf of all soldiers and commanders, I would like to express our most sincere gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, to the Politburo, and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, personally, for the constant care they devote to the development of the Bulgarian People's Army, and to the improvement of its combat readiness and fighting capacity.

Comrades, throughout the last 4 decades, under the tested leadership of the BCP, our country performed through transformations in political, social, and intellectual life, which has led us to the front ranks of world progress. The People's Republic of Bulgaria today is a free, prosperous, socialist state, with a stable and dynamic economy, science, and culture, and a constantly improving material and cultural wellbeing for the people. This country is a worthy member of the powerful socialist community and is contributing to the consolidation of peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

As to the rates of economic growth, Bulgaria takes one of the leading places in the world; in Europe, and in the Balkan Peninsula our country is among the first as regards the production of certain goods, in the industrial, as well as in the agricultural sector.

The people's material and cultural well-being has considerably increased. The decree issued by the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Central Council, the Fatherland Front Central Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee adopted in April 1984 represented a brilliant new expression of the party's care in further implementing the BCP December program on the improvement of the people's living standard. The assets stemming from this decree also apply to the People's Army.

Our people today are living and working with confidence and with the feeling of being creative people, engaged in constructive labor -- a people who are fully mastering their fate and their lives.

The main trends of our people's efforts are now determined by consistent work devoted to the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress and at the BCP National Conference, to the implementation of the theoretical postulates and practical approach worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the post-congress period. Our country is entering the decisive stage in building a developed socialist society. This confronts all sectors of our social and public life with new requirements.

The great achievements which our motherland has reached in all sectors of its socio-economic development has a very beneficial impact upon the increase in the Bulgarian People's Army's combat readiness. As a result of the increased economic and scientific-technological opportunities in our country, the Bulgarian People's Army was supplied with modern weapons and up to date combat equipment. The combat power of all branches of the Armed Forces and of the specialized troops was raised to a qualitatively new material and technological standard.

Today, the ground forces, as well as the antiaircraft defense forces, the Air Force, and our Navy are equipped with arms and technological means which are equal to the most up-to-date standards of scientific-technological progress. The firepower and the mobility of the arms and equipment have greatly increased.

The increased economic opportunities of our country also exert a positive impact upon the conditions of the rear services such as clothing, food, and medical services for army personnel. Supplies for barrack areas and the construction of a modern training base and premises have also improved.

The rapid development of education and of the general and technological-cultural standards of the people and our youth also produced qualitative changes regarding army personnel. The Bulgarian People's Army today has wonderful commanders and political workers, as well as splendid engineers and technical experts who are politically mature, ideologically tempered, and excellently trained specialists.

Over 85 percent of the generals and officers of the Army are BCP members, and over 81 percent of them are graduates of higher military or civilian institutions. The number of officers and other specialists with academic titles and degrees has also increased considerably.

Great qualitative changes characterize the rank and file members of the Army. Over 85 percent of the soldiers today are graduates of secondary and higher educational institutions, and 89 percent of them are Komsomol members. As regards educational military, technical, and general cultural level of Army personnel, the Bulgarian People's Army is in the front ranks of the fraternal socialist armies and of all armies in the world.

As a result of the purpose-oriented ideological and educational work, the Bulgarian People's Army is successfully implementing its esteemed role as a mass school of training and communist education. In the ranks of the Army, thousands of young people are developing their world outlook and their character; they are able to acquire valuable qualities and virtues, to educate themselves in the skill of mastering difficulties, and to develop as worthy citizens of our socialist society. We are proud of the evaluation given by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the 12th BCP Congress, who stated that "Service in the Armed Forces has become a remarkable school of ideological-political, moral, and physical tempering of the young generatin, a school of manly courage and heroism, of educating worthy patriots and internationalists..." This evaluation of our first party and state leader is a well-deserved recognitoin of the selfless efforts devoted by the commanders, political bodies, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations within the Bulgarian People's Army.

Comrades, the working people and soldiers of the People's Army are celebrating the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution and of the Bulgarian People's Army in a complicated international atmosphere. As a result of the aggressive policy conducted by the present U.S. leadership, actively supported by reactionary forces in the NATO member-countries, the danger of the conflagration of nuclear was has increased. The adventurous policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism is threatening the vital interests of mankind.

In order to develop deadly new weapons, the United States is mobilizing its economic, scientific, and manpower potential. Plans for the militarization of outer space are being worked out at accelerated rates. Dangerous adventures and provocations are being implemeented. Medium-sized nuclear missiles have been and are still being deployed in Western Europe. The most warmongering circles of American imperialism are not trying to conceal their striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and are thus dictating their will on the peoples from a position of strength. It is very important that the peoples should become aware of the fact that, as Comrade Chernenko pointed out, "The reactionary circles in the United States are already talking about a 'crusade', directed not only against socialism, but actually against the whole world."

The socialist community member-countries cannot fail to take into consideration the attempts of imperialism at achieving military superiority. The reciprocal measures adopted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are demonstrating their firm will not to permit any disruptions of the military strategic balance.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared as follows in this respect: "The military-strategic balance is a historical fact and we will never permit it to be disrupted." This he stated in his speech on the occasion of the festive meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

We have no right to and we cannot neglect the interests of our own security and of universal peace.

Under the circumstances of this complicated international situation, the BCP consistently and unrelentingly conducts its constructive and peaceloving foreign policy, aimed at defending the interests of our country and of world peace, at good-neighborly relations and at cooperation with all peoples. At the same time, we are taking care to maintain our country's defense power at the necessary level and to improve the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Our party and state are fulfilling their international duty with dignity and honor and, according to our country's possibilities, are genuinely contributing to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact, an organization which represents a powerful barrier against the imperialist aggressors and a reliable shield for the prorection of the socialist community peoples, and of peace and progress throughout the world.

The Bulgarian People's Army represents an inseparable part of the united family of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Our cooperation with the invincible Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal armies is increasingly intensified and expanded. In recent years, we have implemented a number of large operational-strategic and operational-tactical command-staff exercises, as well as troop exercises. At the "Brotherhood-in-Arms," "Shield-82," "Shield-83," and "Shield-84" military exercises and on other occasions, we impressively demonstrated the increased combat power of the Bulgarian People's Army and of the fraternal Warsaw Pact member armies.

Cooperation with the invincible and glorious Soviet Army is of decisive importance for the Bulgarian People's Army and for the armies of the other fraternal countries. Of all the armies belonging to the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Army has the greatest tradition and the greatest experience in combat and in peacetime, as well as the greatest combat power. All of us, from the general to the common soldier, are filled with confidence because of our comradeship with the Soviet Army, and at the same time we feel particular gratitude toward the Soviet soldiers. We can declare with pride today that the dream of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of our people, has come true: The Bulgarian People's Army has become like the Soviet Army; they share the same weapons and equipment, as well as the same military science.

Our Army belongs to the party, it is a guard watching over the people's socialist achievements. As to the character and staff, the Bulgarian Army is deeply rooted among the people and has no interests other than the people's interests. This is why the militant holiday of our Army is a nationwide holiday and this is why the Army enjoys the infinite confidence and affection of our people. This trust in our Army is reciprocated by the soldiers' preseverance in mastering military science and their training, and increasing their combat readiness.

Comrades, the festive illuminations are not making us blind. We are well aware and we constantly remember that military science and training are not static, that as a result of the military-technological revolution the troops are constantly supplementing their equipment with new weapons and technological means, which require new efforts on the part of the army personnel. We are also aware of the fact that the contemporary international atmosphere is imposing new, even greater requirements regarding the combat readiness and fighting capacity of our troops. We are aware of the fact that we have much to do in order to fulfill these requirements, and that our combat troops' readiness must reach even higher levels. Nevertheless, we are convinced that the young men in socialist Bulgaria will justify the trust placed in them by the people, and if fate should interfere because of the fault of imperialism, they will not spare their youth and their lives for the sake of peace, for the sake of the bright, communist ideals.

Comrades, esteemed guests, during the present year of jubilee the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, side by side with the entire Bulgarian people, have worked with selfless devotion for a worthy celebration of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and of the 40th anniversary of the People's Army. They transformed 1984 into a year of military shock labor and achieved even greater new results in their combat and political training; they have mastered their training programs and have become masters in their specialities.

The soldiers of the People's Army are now devoting all their efforts and skill to introduce the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the BCP National Conference into the life of the troops. The struggle for high quality in the soldiers' training is the main essence of commanders and political organizers activities, as well as of party-political work in the Army, and represents the basic duty of all commanders, Communists, and Komsomol members. It is the order of the day and of our future.

One of the decisive conditions for improving the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army and raising it to the level of today's requirements, in our opinion, consists of adopting a new approach in the work of commanders, staffs, and political bodies, and party and Komsomol organizations. It implies a new, considerable reorganization of their thought, and of the style and methods of work, a reorganization in the implementation of all tasks!

Comrades, I would like once more like to assure the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the people's government, and the working people, as well as our allies -- our brothers-in-arms, and oath -- that the Bulgarian People's Army as a beloved offspring of our socialist revolution is infinitely loyal to its people and is the unshakable protector of their freedom and independence. The entire Army personnel is closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee! Our Army is ready, at the call of the party and government, at any time and under all circumstances, to fully accomplish its patriotic and international duty, and together with the invincible Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, to defend the people's peaceful labor and the cause of socialism. An army which is defending a sacred and just cause, and which is based on the laws of peace and freedom, is invincible!

Long live the BCP -- organizer and source of inspiration, leader of the 9 September socialist revolution, universally recognized vanguard of the people in building socialism!

Long live the Bulgarian People's Army -- worthy successor and continuer of the immortal cause of our heroes who fought for national and social liberation!

Long live the fraternal friendship and cooperation, the militant unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-countries armies, headed by the invincible Soviet Army!

May our beloved socialist fatherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- live throughout the centuries!

KULIKOV SPEECH ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY DAY

AU261203 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Sep 84 p 3

[Speech delivered by USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, at the 24 September Sofia public meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army]

[Text] Dear comrades, friends: Allow me first of all to thank Comrade Dobri Dzhurov for the kind words and feelings of friendship and fraternity, addressed to the CPSU, our people, and the Soviet Armed Forces, and for the attention and cordial hospitality rendered to the Soviet military delegation.

I am pleased to convey to you, dear Bulgarian comrades, and all soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army the warm combat greetings and best wishes of the great friend of the Bulgarian people, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

USSR Marshal Dmitriy Fyodorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and all soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces are sending their combat greetings and wishes for new successes in your soldier's work.

Comrades, 40 years ago, in the September days of 1944, the Bulgarian people lived in great days of their history. The antifascist insurrection, led by the BCP and decisively assisted by the Soviet Army, triumphed. The Bulgarian people took a historic step in the new epoch of their development -- the epoch of socialism.

Then, in the September days of 1944, a new, socialist page opened in our countries' relations.

Our peoples' friendship is ancient and firm. It was born and strengthened throughout the centuries, and welded by the jointly shed blood in the struggle against common enemies.

The heroes of Pleven, Stara Zagora, Shipka, and Sheynovo, who broke the Ottomon yoke and achieved Bulgaria's independence, will never be forgotten. The heroism of the Bulgarian and Soviet soldiers in the struggle against the German-fascist invaders will never vanish from our peoples' memory.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, noted with full justification at the festive meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria that "for centuries Russia and the Russian people have been our faith and hope."

These days, when we are again with you here in Bulgaria, we see again the great enthusiasm of your country's working people while putting into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on constructing developed socialism. The Soviet people sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people and wish them new successes in socialist construction.

Dear comrades: The Bulgarian People's Army is guarding your peaceful and constructive work. Created after the victory of the 9 September insurrection, the Bulgarian Army, together with the 3d Ukrainian Front, actively participated in the concluding period of the war and in the defeat of the German-fascist Army in Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria.

The successful combat actions of the Bulgarian troops were noted three times in orders of the supreme commander in chief. The combat heroism of the Soviet and Bulgarian soldiers was evaluated according to its merits by the peoples and governments of our countries. The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria awarded 750 Soviet soldiers and officers with the order "For Bravery" and more than 50,000 soldiers with the medal "Patriotic War -- 1944-1945." In its turn, the Soviet Government awarded 360 Bulgarian soldiers with Soviet orders and 120,000 with the medal "For Victory Over Germany in the Great Patriotic War -- 1941-1945." In this hall there are veterans who have been awarded with these high distinctions. Glory to you, dear combat friends!

Comrades: You of course know about the achievements of the Soviet people in putting into effect the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The quantitative, and what is especially important, the qualitative indexes of our national economy were improved during the concluding years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Major social programs are successfully being implemented and the prosperity of the people is growing. These successes are a result of the intensified political, organizational, and ideological activity of the party and the municipal soviets and trade unions.

The other states of the socialist community are also developing successfully. Now we can be proud of the fact that the fraternal countries of socialism make up the most progressive and dynamic group of states on the planet, both from a political and an economic viewpoint.

However, we need peace, secure peace, in order to be able to implement in life our constructive plans. The USSR, Bulgaria, and the other socialist countries are consistently and actively struggling for the protection and strengthening of peace.

Preventing nuclear war, taming the arms race, and expanding and strengthening cooperation among states have always been and remain the supreme goals of the foreign policy activity of our parties and states.

However, the practical actions of imperialist reaction, and especially the circles determining the course of U.S. foreign policy, are apparently directed toward further and dangerously intensifying international tension. The danger of war has not decreased. The reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and the other NATO countries have developed military preparations which are unprecedented in their pace and scope. Western Europe and the neighboring regions are gradually turning into a launching platform for U.S. nuclear missiles, aimed at the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

This obligates us to constantly increase our vigilance and adopt effective means of strengthening the Warsaw Pact -- our defensive military-political alliance and the main obstacle in the path of the imperialist adventurers. The coordinated actions and joint enterprises of our fraternal parties, peoples, and armies in the political, economic, ideological, and military areas are the correct road toward the triumph of peace and social progress.

Comrades: The Soviet Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army are united by the unity of their goals and their long-standing fraternal friendship. Our joint combat actions against the common enemy in 1944-1945 marked the beginning of a combat cooperation that has developed and strengthened in the postwar years on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

Now, when we approach the 40th anniversary of the victory against Hitlerite Germany and Japanese militarism, we must not forget the past war and great sacrifices of our countries. In the war the USSR lost 20 million of its best sons and daughters. Many real Bulgarian patriots were also killed on the battlefield. There can be no doubt that future generations will value the merits of the victory against fascism, to which the USSR and its Armed Forces made a decisive contribution, and for which the glorious sons and daughters of Bulgaria so selflessly fought.

Dear comrades: On the day of the glorious anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, at the instruction of USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, and on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces, please allow me to present you with a memorial gift -- the painting "In the Course of Training," by the noted Soviet painter of battle scenes Sibirsky, which symbolizes the combat friendship of our fraternal armies.

Allow me once again to greet you on the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army and thank you for the cordial hospitality, and wish you good health, happiness, and new successes in implementing your duty to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the great cause of world peace and socialism.

Long live the Bulgarian people and their tested leader -- the Bulgarian Communist Party!

Long live the eternal and indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship!

Long live the Soviet Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army -- loyal guards of the people's peace and security.

DZHUROV ARTICLE RECOUNTS ARMY DEVELOPMENT

AU2514523 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense: "Loyal Guard of Socialism"]

[Text] After the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, we also mark the combat holiday of the Bulgarian People's Army. This is so because the birthday of freedom is also the birthday of the Army, which also marks its 40th anniversary in these September days.

The BCP creatively approached the solution of such a basic issue of the revolution as the creation of its revolutionary forces. In solving this issue the BCP Central Committee and its leader, Georgi Dimitrov, based their policy on the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and the CPSU's experience in military construction, but also took under consideration the concrete Bulgarian sociopolitical conditions which emerged during the antifascist struggle and immediately after the victory of the 9 September revolution.

Already at the First BCP Congress in 1919, under the influence of the Great October, the BCP adopted the principle of revolution as an imminent task and the issue of creating revolutionary armed forces sharply emerged. At that time the party developed its military program and began the construction of an illegal military organization and the creation of proletarian armed forces.

The antifascist insurrection that took place in Bulgaria in September 1923 -- the first in the world -- was a turning point in the military-revolutionary activity of the party. At that time, military units, and at some places even battalions and garrisons, were created. These units demonstrated the organization and spirit as well as the first buds and characteristics of the real People's Army. Therefore, justly and proudly we mark the 23d of September as the combat holiday of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Analyzing the reasons of the failure of the September insurrection the BCP Central Committee concluded that one of the basic reasons was the failure to attract the Army to the side of the rebelling people. Therefore, throughout the period between September 1923 and 9 September 1944 the party faced this task, which acquired a special topicality during 1941-1944 -- the years of the armed struggle.

During that period, along with creating its own armed forces in the image of its people-liberating rebellious Army, the BCP made great efforts not only to disintegrate the king's Army, but also to implement the task outlined by Georgi Dimitrov in the Fatherland Front program, namely, "to liberate the Army from the hands of the fascist-monarchist clique and adopt decisive measures on preventing its use for antipeople goals."

As a result of the active work of the party among the soldiers during the 1941-1944 period of armed struggle, more than 3,500 soldiers, and occasionally even entire units joined the partisan ranks. From such units the legendary Khristo Botev partisan Battalion of soldiers and the Georgi Dimitrov Partisan Brigade were formed. The soldiers greeted the 9 September 1944 victory with happiness and fully joined the side of the Fatherland Front. This fact was decisive for the victory of the revolution and, at the same time, for the revolutionary reconstruction of the Army.

The creation and development of our Army was determined by the socialist character of the 9 September revolution. The party did not release the old Army. Its units and detachments were not disbanded. The old structure of the Army was preserved as well as the old regulations, arms, and even a great part of the officer corps. However, by renewing a part of the commanding staff and supplementing the units with new revolutionary forces the party introduced new content into the old form, and new forms into the old structure by creating the guard units and the institution of deputy commanders.

The strengthening of the Bulgarian People's Army during the Great Patriotic War was organically connected with establishing a strong combat friendship with the Soviet Army and utilizing its combat experience. We cannot imagine our Army's victories nor the combat and political results of its activity during the war without its combat friendship with the Soviet Army. The 3d Ukrainian Front commanded by USSR Marshal F. I. Tolbukhin rendered selfless assistance in planning, arming, and mobilizing our Army, which had a decisive impact on its victories.

The construction of the Bulgarian People's Army after the end of the Great Patriotic War is closely connected with the deep social, political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural transformations in our country. Two basic periods in developing and training the Army emerged. from the end of the Great Patriotic War until the mid fifties, and from the mid fifties until the present.

Strengthening friendship with the USSR and combat friendship between our Armies, as well as the comprehensive and fraternal assistance of the USSR and its Armed Forces were decisive factors in constructing the Bulgarian People's Army during the first period of its development. Georgi Dimitrov repeatedly pointed out that our People's Army and its soldiers and commanders must consistently and diligently learn from the rich experience and combat skill of the invincible Soviet Army. He said: "Our Army must be like the Soviet. We must have the same tasks, organization, arms, and military science. We must have full understanding and a common language on all issues."

The historic April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee gave a new and decisive impetus to the development of the Bulgarian People's Army. After the plenum, the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov theoretically developed and practically solved many basic issues related to the construction, training, and education of the Army, and to increasing the defensive ability of the country. The decisions of the October 1958 plenum of the BCP Central Committee had a programmatic importance for the construction of our Armed Forces.

The process of further developing and strengthening the Bulgarian People's Army continued continued in the following years. Under the BCP Central Committee leadership a whole complex of measures was adopted, related to increasing the qualifications of the commanders, supplying the Army with modern weapons and combat equipment, improving the combat and political training, and strengthening the discipline and political-moral characteristics of the personnel, and increasing the combat ability and readiness of the staffs and troops.

Today the Bulgarian People's Army is a modern, excellently armed, and well-prepared Army. It has weapons and combat equipment which are the equal of the best in the world and has highly trained commanders and executive cadres. More than 81 percent of the officers have a higher military or regular education and 85 percent of the soldiers have a high-school or higher education. Only a few armies in the world can boast of such personnel.

The Bulgarian People's Army is ever more successfully implementing the highly noble task of serving as a mass school of communist education. Thousands of our young people use its ranks for forming their point of view and character, and acquire valuable qualities and characteristics which help them develop as worthy citizens of our socialist society.

The Bulgarian People's Army is loyal to death to our people and is a firm defender of their liberty and independence. Its personnel are closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee and, at the call of the party and government, are ready at all times and under any conditions, together with its brothers in class, ideas, and weapons from the invincible Soviet Army and the other fraternal socialist armies, to fulfill to the end their patriotic and international duty in defending our socialist homeland and the cause of socialism. Our people can be confident in this, as they are confident in our communist future.

BILATERAL TRADE DEALS CONCLUDED AT PLOVDIV FAIR

AU260951 Sofia BTA in English 0748 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Plovdiv, September 26 (BTA) -- Yesterday was a fruitful day for the Bulgarian businessmen. The science-production trade corporation of "Balkancar" and the all-union corporation of "Machinoimport" signed a contract on the export of electric and I.C.E. [internal combustion engine] trucks, storage batteries and other equipment for the next year to the tune of 712 million foreign currency leva.

A trade and payments protocol for 1985 was signed by Bulgaria and the Korean People's Democratic Republic to the tune of nearly 60 million foreign currency leva. Bulgaria will export machinery and equipment including I.C.E. trucks, computer equipment, some kinds of chemcials etc. Raw materials, tools and insulators will be imported from the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

"Technoimport" signed an agreement for delivery of equipment to the USSR to the tune of 8.5 million foreign currency leva. Good prospects open up to "Chimiimport" which will export chemicals to the socialist countries amounting to 7 million foreign currency leva. The "Izotimpex" agreement provides for the export of computer equipment to Cuba to the tune of 700,000 foreign currency leva.

REAGAN'S 24 SEPTEMBER SPEECH TO UN VIEWED

Speech Serves 'Internal Needs'

LD252124 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] President Reagan has addressed the United States General Assembly in New York at the beginning of its general debate. In a seemingly dramatic change of style the President yesterday talked peace and peace alone. But, then again, he just has to talk peace, what with the approaching U.S. Presidential election. He dwelt at length on the need to improve relations with the USSR, stating that the world had every right to witness a more positive development.

So far, so good. Only he failed to acknowledge personal responsibility for the whipped-up tension between Washington and Moscow. Nor did he say he wanted to change this. All he did was to recommend regular ministerial-level meetings of both parties which he said could be conducive to eliminating the use of strength from the political scene, while it is the United States which had attempted to act from a position of strength at all previous negotiations with the Soviets. Anyhow, many is the time that he insisted before Congress America had to acquire more weapons because only naked force would drive Moscow into concessions.

President Reagan told the United Nations General Assembly the United States would double its efforts in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. Of course, he failed to add that, for example, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference socialist countries had suggested a way of eliminating chemical weapons from Europe which NATO countries effectively buried by insisting, wholly unrealistically, on a de facto unilateral control. Nor did he mention the formula on overcoming the so-called numerical barrier the socialist states had presented at Vienna. Last, but not least, he forgot to speak about the socialist countries' proposal to mutually refrain from the use of military strength, presented in Stockholm. President Reagan yesterday proposed that the United States and the USSR keep each other informed about their plans for the production of new weapons, only he had earlier disclosed to Moscow and the rest of the world his intention to produce space weaponry and the Soviet Union had unilaterally pledged not to test or launch such weapons.

Reagan claimed the United States was actively involved in peaceful diplomacy worldwide. Regrettably, Washington's peace drive in Central America is best illustrated by the arms supplies to Nicaraguan contras and by the expanding network of U.S. military bases and now covering also Costa Rica. He said the United States worked with the Western contact group in Namibia, which however is now virtually defunct following a series of major failures Namibia, of course, is still occupied by South Africa. In Asia, he claimed, the United States is striving for peace, too. One wonders if this can be achieved by means of military power. One wonders what kind of diplomatic talk is in store for Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, simply because his government is no longer prepared to tolerate in its ports U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons.

The fact is that President Reagan has wasted 4 precious years, failing to support his claims by concrete actions. As Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told newsmen in New York, President Reagan's address at the United Nations General Assembly had been designed in the first place to serve his internal needs.

'Hypocrisy,' 'Demagogy' Cited

LD260404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Editor Antonin Kostka devotes his commentary to yesterday's speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the UN General Assembly.

The conference hall of the UN General Assembly witnessed many interesting events in the past: Pol-Pot murderers raving about human rights; Israeli aggressors speaking about sovereignty and freedom; South African racists calling for justice and approval.

The speech of President Reagan, however, surpassed anything imaginable, so perhaps the hall's very walls were blushing over its degree of hypocrisy and demagogy.

The man whose name is connected with everything that has brought the world to the very edge of nuclear catastrophe claimed that the chief aim of his administration is to secure peace. The statesman who ordered the invasion of Grenada was assuring that the United States has always been for peaceful solutions. The man who ordered the mining of Nicaraguan ports and bears the responsibility for the undeclared war against Nicaragua had the impudence to appeal to Nicaragua from the UN rostrum to give up alleged subversive activity and militarism. The politician who let Lebanese villages and towns be bombed, boasted of the U.S. contribution to the pacification of the Middle East. The man who is the initiator of the United States leaving the UN underlined the pride in the continuous support to the UN. The only President who has not met any Soviet representatives during his entire time in the office and who broke Soviet-American cooperation in all areas presented himself as the creator of constructive relatons with the USSR.

The moderate tone of Reagan's speech yesterday was obviously a result of the needs of the needs of the preelection struggle and the concerns of Washington's allies. In the effort to comply with this "public order," however, he got himself into a fierce contradiction with the facts and even his top acting performance could not make it convincing. This was caused by four main shortcomings of his speech.

First there was the utter incredibility of his peace-loving constructiveness. Perhaps it would give rise to some expectation if this speech had been made at least 3 years ago, at the beginning of his term, and not at its end, when it looks like only a preelection trick and since it negates all of the President's activity and effort during the period that is ending.

Second, Reagan's speech yesterday does not comply, literally or in spirit, with the platform of the Republican Party, of which Reagan is a leader and the candidate. Or does the intention of the Republicans to a United States stong enough to rule the world no longer apply?

Third, the speech was full of treacherous demagogy, shamelessly denying facts. We need a fresh approach to detente, he said; but in less than a week the U.S. Congress will start to discuss the military budget of his administration for the fiscal year 1985, which is 10 percent higher than his current budget.

Finally, his fourth and worst shortcoming is that Reagan avoided all the really important issues of our time. He proposed only control, not a ban of nuclear arms tests, and some closer, unspecified, Soviet-American meetings and consultations on important issues -- not a single note about the freezing of nuclear armament, about the reduction of nuclear expenditure and the state of armament, about the prevention of nuclear misuse of outer space, or about the limitation or banning of strategic chemical weapons.

It can be said on the whole that in spite of a flood of pretty words it was not a speech worthy of a statesman of such an important country as the United States undoubtedly is. Its effect, as transparent as it was awkward, has shrunk to an attempt to cover with sheep's clothing the wolfish form of Washington's current policy.

But will this hypocritical demagogy find enough trusting little goats in a world whose tense atmosphere is so far removed from naive fairy tales?

COMMUNIQUE ON CUNHAL-LED PCP DELEGATION VISIT

AU251722 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 84 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague -- A delegation of the PCP, headed by its general secretary, Alvaro Cunhal, paid a visit to the CSSR on 17-20 September 1984 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation further included Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and head of the PCP Central Committee International Department, and Marilia Cabral, member of the Central Committee and of the leadership of the Lisbon City PCP organization.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received the delegation at the CPCZ Central Committee. The talks with the Portuguese comrades were conducted by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the presence of Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, and Radoslav Klein, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, awarded Alvaro Cunhal the Order of Friendship, which was bestowed upon him on the occasion of his birthday.

The talks took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, which has always characterized the fraternal relations existing between the two parties. The delegations exchanged views on the situation in their countries, on the activity of the two parties, on various aspects of the international situation, and on questions of the international communist and workers movement.

The PCP delegation informed the CPCZ delegation about the struggle waged by Communists in Portugal for the defense of the democratic regime and the revolutionary achievements of the April revolution. They underscored the efforts of the Portuguese Communists to find, together with the country's other democratic forces, a democratic and patriotic alternative in the relationship vis-a-vis the current government, whose policy of restoration of monopolies, farm ownership [statkarske vlastnictvo], and subordination to NATO imperialism worsens the conditions of people's lives, aggravates all the country's current problems, and constitues a serious threat to democracy in Portugal. They also stressed the exceptional importance of the struggle of the workers class and popular masses, and expressed the confidence of Portuguese Communists regarding the democratic future of post-April Portugal.

The CPCZ delegation expressed the international solidarity of the Communists and people of the CSSR with the struggle waged by the PCP to defend the rights of the Portuguese people, for a democratic regime, for the positive results of the April revolution, and for peace and socialism.

It highly valued the PCP's principled policy and successes affirmed by its 10th congress. It informed the Portuguese comrades about the successes achieved by Czechoslovak Communists and the people of CSSR in building a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the tasks determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The PCP delegation highly valued the results achieved by the CPCZ and the people of Czechoslovakia in the construction of socialism. The reality of Socialist Czechoslovakia and all the information acquired by the delegation during its stay in the CSSR confirmed the profound conviction of Portuguese Communists that only socialism can ensure a higher material and cultural standard of living for all working people and socioeconomic and social development for the good of man.

When analyzing the international situation, the two delegations decisively condemned the militarist and hegemonist policy of North American imperialism, supported by the most reactionary circles of NATO, who are to blame for the dangerous aggravation of international tension. Imperialism, which is trying to overcome the profound crisis in which it has found itself, has escalated a feverish arms buildup and its aggression in an effort to gain military superiority and dictate its will to other nations from a position of strength. This dangerous course of confrontation is, above all, focused against the forces of social progress with the intention of reversing the victories already achieved and suppressing the growing struggle of the working people for their rights as well as their national liberation struggle.

The two delegations regard as exceptionally dangerous the situation which has come into being in Europe as a consequence of the installation of new North American nuclear missiles in some NATO countries. They expressed the view that one has to do everything to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, which threatens the very existence of mankind. In this sense they highly value the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and of the countries of the socialist community, aimed at overcoming the existing serious situation, and condemned the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns and provocations with which imperialism, and above all the United States, is trying to justify its aggressive policy and obfuscate its true objectives.

At the time when we are entering the period of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and its allies, when we commemorate the immense sacrifices and suffering which World War II brought, the two sides condemn all forces acting from positions of neofascism and revanchism, as well as any attempts to revise the postwar order of Europe.

The CPCZ and the PCP continue to unshakably favor the defense of peace, they are escalating the struggle to halt the feverish arms buildup and to obtain disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, to prevent the militarization of outer space, to resolve all contentious issues through negotiations while respecting the principle of equality and equal security. In the interest of maintaining peace, one has to liquidate with political means means all hotbeds of tension and wars provoked by imperialism.

The two sides actively support the broad popular peace movement, which is developing throughout the world, and particularly in Europe. The two delegations are of the opinion that in order to avert the danger contained in the aggravated international situation, and to consistently safeguard peace, it is necessary to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and reinforce the cooperation and mutual solidarity of the socialist countries, the workers movement in the capitalist countries, the national liberation movements, and all progressive and antiwar forces.

When analyzing the situation in southern Africa, the delegations condemned the criminal apartheid policy of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and its aggression against the African front-line countries, and expressed their full solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, and Namibia, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, Mozambique Liberation Front, African National Congress, and South-West African People's Organization.

The two delegations expressed solidarity with the PLO and the patriotic progressive forces of Lebanon and Syria, which stand in the front ranks of the struggle against the policies of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East. They welcomed the PLO's endeavor to strengthen its unity. They expressed the conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could only be achieved through an unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon and all Arab territories occupied after 1967, and through the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish a free and independent state. They are of the opinion that the best path to resolving the Middle East crisis would be to convoke an international conference attended by all interested countries, including the PLO at the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two delegations condemned the undeclared war waged by the Reagan government against Nicaragua, the constant threats of direct aggression against that country by the United States, and expressed their full support for the Sandinist National Liberation Front and for the people of Nicaragua. They also expressed their solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador and the other nations of Central and Latin America. In this connection, they again condemned the brutal U.S. aggression against Grenada and the liquidation of its independence. The CPCZ and the PCP are in solidarity with all nations fighting against fascism, racism, colonialism, and imperialism.

The two delegations expressed their will to further develop and deepen the fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the PCP. They will support the strengthening of friendship among the nations of the two countries, and the development of relations between the CSSR and Portugal on the foundation of equality, noninterference, mutual benefit, and mutual respect.

During their stay in the CSSR, the Portuguese comrades paid a visit to the South Moravian region. They acquainted themselves with exhibitions at the international engineering fair, visited the Zbrojovka concern enterprise, in which Alvaro Cunhal addressed a gathering of workers. The PCP delegation met with party and state representatives of the South Moravian region, and in the Slusovice united cooperative farm it was acquainted with the results and the tasks of socialist cooperative agriculture.

The PCP delegation's visit to the CSSR is another important contribution to the strengthening of the ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation which have existed between the CPCZ and the PCP for a long time, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The PCP delegation in ted a CPCZ delegation to visit Portugal. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

TALKS HELD ON S&T COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD260916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The fourth session of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development was held in the Prague Palace of Culture today. Editor Stanislav Kuzel reports:

For the first time a plenary session of the state commission was held in the presence of the representatives of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, as one of the points on the agenda was the report on the main directions and spheres of scientific-technological cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the eighties and nineties, with prospects to the year 2000. The session also assessed the preparation of a comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress for CEMA member-states till the end of century. Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the state commission, commented on the session:

[Begin Obzina recording] On 13 September the Czechoslovak Government discussed the main directions of development of science and technology until 1995, with prospects to the year 2000, and the rest of [word indistinct] this 5-year plan. In connection with this, today's session fully dealt with its determining factor, the issue of our cooperation with the USSR; without it we are unable to secure our future prospects. This means that we have to cooperate in the five determining areas of scientific-technological cooperation, which were set by the Moscow CEMA economic summit in June. I have in mind in particular electrification, nuclear power, biotechnology, robots and manipulators, and new materials and (?energy production) as five key areas which have to be transformed to concrete tasks for the CSSR and the USSR: how we can mutually exchange, how we can help each other, and how we can deal with the issue. [end recording]

Today's session also discussed the report on the fulfillment of the state plan for scientific-technological development for the first half of this year; fulfillment of the state plan of basic research; and the comprehensive program for the electrification of the national economy.

NATIONAL FRONT HEARS ECONOMIC PLANNING REPORT

LD262309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] In Prague today, Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front heard a report by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the state of fulfillments of the tasks of the fourth year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the directive on working out the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the prospects for 1995.

After the discussion, it expressed full support for the economic and social policies of the CPCZ. It pointed to the significance of the help of all the organizations of the National Front in the fast transition of our economy onto the path of intensive valorization of all materials and work, higher savings and efficiency of production, and purposeful development of the conscientious creative labor initiative of citizens.

The Presidium devoted great attention to the experiences and subjects of work with young people aged 14-18. It also discussed the share of organs and organizations of the National Front in securing the celebrations of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and this year's Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship.

FEDERAL MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FINANCIAL POLICY

LD262347 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] A 2-day meeting of officials of financial administrative bodies of the CSSR opened in Bratislava today. The meeting discussed the results of the work of the financial bodies with emphasis on intensification of the national economy.

Present at today's deliberations were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Julius Hanus, first deputy premier of the Slovak government; and other guests.

Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, delivered the main report on the results achieved in financial policy. Editor Milos Gesko asked him for an interview during the break:

[Begin recording] [Gesko] How does financial policy contribute to improving efficiency and intensification of the national economy?

[Ler] When we speak about intensification in the sphere of financial policy we mean: how fast the invested funds return and the effect of each invested crown for the national income. In fnancial policy, this means following the line of developing the independence of enterprises and economic units -- on the basis of the central plan -- to make them do their own calculations as much as possible, and their own financing from their own resources. When it is necessary, they should ask for credit and pay it back with interest. The budget will not be left aside; it will finance important all-society actions, but the main weight will be placed on the economic calculations and on the decisions of managers leading to the fastest return of invested funds to the funds of individual enterprises, to their (?net) profit, to their cultural and social fund, and to the reward funds. Consequently, the well-being and happiness of society will be based on the good work of enterprises and production-economic units.

[Gesko] You stressed today in the introductory report the importance of financial checks aimed at reinforcing order and discipline and holding individuals responsible for discovered shortcomings.

[Ler] We would like to increase the responsibility and independence of managerial bodies and this is necessarily linked with financial control. It must be said that financial administration bodies do much work in this respect. We have statistical evidence on more than 100,000 economic units, and last year an inspection was carried out in almost 60,000 of them, and various problems were discovered: Investments are financed from operational funds, means from funds are often provided illegally and excessively, taxes from earnings are often not quite in order; and here the financial administration bodies are carrying out very useful work. It is important that they do not approach this from a purely fiscal point of view -- although that is important too -- but that they investigate comprehensive economic phenomena more deeply: For example, how is imported machinery utilized, how are planned investment projects being completed on time, what are their effects, whether there is no excessive stock lying around somewhere for years -- although turnover is now speeding up -- and the financial administrative bodies are doing very useful work here in the sense of a good-husbandry program which will be a permanent accompanying factor in our social life. [end recording]

JAKES RECEIVES USSR'S YEFIMENKO 26 SEPTEMBER

LD262149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Today Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Sergey Yefimenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Sciences and Technology, who is in the CSSR on a working visit. During a friendly talk they examined paths toward the further intensification of the two countries' cooperation in sciences and technology.

HONECKER'S APOLOGY TO GREENS PETRA KELLY CITED

LD261645 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 26 Sep (DPA) -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has expressed his regret to Greens Bundestag Deputy Petra Kelly about the fact that she and independent Bundestag Deputy Gert Bastian were refused entry to the GDR by the GDR authorities on 29 July. In a letter which Petra Kelly published today, Honecker informed her that, at the request of Jo Leinen, member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Citizens' Action Groups for the Envirnoment (BBU), he has recommended to the competent GDR authorities that they should grant entry to Greens Bundestag deputies as they do for all other Bundestag deputies. Leinen recently visited the GDR with other members of the BBU Executive.

Honecker assured Petra Kelly, Gert Bastian, and the Greens of his "full sympathy" for their "courageous support for peace and disarmament." But he asked them "to respect the laws of the GDR, as in any other country" after the travel restrictions were lifted. Apparently Honecker was referring to Petra Kelly's request that the members of the independent GDR peace movement who have been given prison sentences should be released.

Honecker also touched on Petra Kelly's letterhead, which bears a picture of the monument donated by the Soviets in front of the New York UN building and the corresponding Bible text: "The time will come when swords will be turned into plowshares." He wrote in this connection that it was a "good monument, which had found its rightful place," but as long as "the U.S. Administration strives for military superiority," it would be "useful if not indispensible, for the socialist countries and the world peace movement to have both plowshares and swords at their disposal."

HONECKER VISITS HOUSE OF SOVIET SCIENCE, CULTURE

LD261941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- To mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid a visit today to the new House of Soviet Science and Culture in Berlin. He was accompanied by members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, Horst Dohlus, Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

The guests were cordially welcomed in the foyer of the building by USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov. The prestigious building and its many facilities reflect the comprehensive nature of the fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, the ambassador said. He thanked the party and state leadership of the GDR for this unique venue for meetings and for friendship.

In a toast Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov paid tribute to the active role of the GDR in the struggle for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of socialism. He sressed the great achievements being made in all areas of social life to prepare for the anniversary of the GDR. Soviet Communists are pleased about these successes.

Ambassador Kochemasov went on to praise the high quality and the greater volume of reciprocal trade, which are an important contribution to the attainment of the objectives set by the CEMA countries at top level in Moscow. The Soviet ambassador thanked the GDR and Erich Honecker personally for the great support given in the creation of this House of Soviet Science and Culture in the GDR.

The interest shown by the party and state leadership in this project bears witness once again to the close, friendly relations between the two states and peoples. In conclusion Ambassador Kochemasov proposed a toast to the firm friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the SED, between the USSR and the GDR, to the SED Central Committee and Erich Honecker, its general secretary and chairman of the State Council.

Erich Honecker thanked the ambassador of the Soviet Union. He said in his toast it is symbolic that this visit to the House of Soviet Science and Culture takes place on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. The founding of the GDR was, as was noted in Stalin's telegram 35 years ago, a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe. The development of the GDR since October 1949 fully confirms this statement. Today the GDR is an internationally respected, politically and economically recognized state, which has diplomatic relations with 131 countries.

Everything we have achieved is intimately linked to the firm alliance with the USSR, Erich Honecker said. In this connection he recalled the last days of the war in 1945, saying: Never will we forget the sacrifices made by the glorious Soviet Army in the struggle against fascism. It will never be forgotten that in 1933 the first victims in the fight against the Nazi regime were the German communists and antifascists. With their all-round strengthening of socialism on German soil our people honor the legacy of the Soviet soldiers and the German antifascist resistance fighters. Today friendship with the USSR is a cherished possession of every citizen in the GDR.

Together with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries, the GDR is playing its part in the strengthening of peace and internatinal security, in the all-round strengthening of the socialist community of states. We are deeply moved, Erich Honecker said, by the great achievements of our people in honor of the 35th anniversary. They are convincingly expressed in the results of socialist competition, which are being publicly announced everywhere at present. This has also been shown in the meeting with cultural workers, as in the declarations of intent from the workers in all sections of society. The meeting with the graduates of military academies showed that socialist achievements are being reliably defended in alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. Erich Honecker praised the unshakable friendship and cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR. He proposed a toast to the Soviet Communists working in the GDR, to the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Konstantin Chernenko. Also present were Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, (GSSD); Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council of the GSSD and chief of the Political Administration, and other Soviet personalities.

The house in Berlin, Ambassador Kochemasov said in his speech of welcome, is the biggest of its kind outside the USSR, and it reflects the level of fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR. Erich Honecker wrote his name in the guest book of the house with the following dedication: "In the 35th year of the GDR this house was built as an impressive joint project by builders and artists from both of our countries in addition to many other buildings in our capital, Berlin. As a symbol of our unshakable friendship it will be a place to learn of the achievements of Soviet science, technology and culture and their creators. May the House of Soviet Science and Culture leave lasting impressions and experiences with all its visitors. I wish the collective in this house great success."

Since its opening at the beginning of July this year the house has had more than 200,000 visitors.

FISCHER, DPRK COUNTERPART MEET IN BERLIN

LD211313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, have met in Berlin for a friendly talk. Kim Yong-nam was on a stopover in the GDR capital.

During the meeting the two foreign ministers had an exchange of views on current international issues and on further bilateral cooperation. In the talk, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, they agreed to further consolidate and develop the two states' relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the agreements reached in June in Berlin by Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song and the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during that meeting.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER

LD252148 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The GDR and the USSR want to do all in their power in order to further develop the fruitful cooperation in trade between the two countries in accordance with plans and contracts. At talks in Berlin today between Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Osipov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, they paid tribute to the successes of the workers of the GDR and the USSR, who made it possible to achieve a turnover of goods worth more than R14 billion in 1984.

REPORT TO EVANGELICAL CHURCHES SYNOD CITED

AU261352 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 24 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Greifswald (NZ) -- "In the past 35 years the GDR has become an internationally respected state that has strengthened and secured its existence." This is stated in the report of the Evangelical Church leaders to the Fourth Synod of the Federation of GDR Evengelical Churches meeting in Greifswald.

The fundamental position of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders, the report states, is that it dares to say no to military force as a means of solving conflicts and to the spirit, logic, and practice of deterrence, but the GDR cannot immediately "get out" of the deterrence strategy. Therefore, the Conference of Church Leaders favors the task of working credibly to ensure that the deterrence concept will become superfluous.

The church expressly reaffirms its will to cooperate with all social forces in meeting the responsibility for peace. The will for this was clearly expressed at the meeting of the GDR Peace Council at the end of August, in which the Federation of Evangelical Churches participated as guest and, represented by Consistorial President Stolpe, was able to discuss the church's work for peace.

The report presented to the synod gives particular attention to the mutual process of learning that has now been going on for 35 years. Today state and church no longer assess themselves "primarily by negative criteria taken over from the past." New insights that have been won by practical experiences in cooperation have taken the place of theoretical historical analyses, the report states.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE SENT TO CHERNENKO

AU261404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman:

Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, I convey my most cordial congratulations on your high decoration with the Lenin Order and the Golden Medal Hammer and Sickle.

The communists and all working people of the GDR regard this decoration as merited recognition and praise of the outstanding personal contribution you have made at the head of the party of Lenin and the Soviet state in implementing the domestic and foreign policy of the USSR, strengthening peace and the security of the peoples, and deepening the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the socialist states.

I wholeheartedly wish you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, success, health, and creative vigor for your further work to the benefit of socialism and peace.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS SENT TO MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

AU261652 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Dear Comrade Samora Moises Machel: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of Frelimo for the national liberation of the Mozambican people from Portuguese colonial rule, I convey to you, the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the government and the people of Mozambique, friendly greetings and cordial congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

On 25 September 1964 a new epoch was introduced in the history of the courageous Mozambican people. Since the achievement of national independence nearly 10 years ago they have been struggling, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, to overcome the colonial heritage and to defend the revolutionary achievements against all attempts of the internal and external enemies to turn back the wheel of history. In this struggle, the GDR is in solidarity at the side of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In view of the international situation aggravated by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the firm alliance of all forces committed to peace becomes more and more significant for the happy future of all peoples.

For me the national day of the Mozambican people is an occasion to wish the Frelimo Party, the government, and the people of Mozambique new successes in building the country and in securing its independence. Dear Comrade Samora Machel, accept my wishes for health, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

GROMYKO RESPONSE TO REAGAN'S UN SPEECH VIEWED

LD262153 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] President Reagan's speech to the UNGA [UN General Assembly] has been followed with major interest throughout the world and his remarks, especially the ones on arms limitation and Soviet-American relations, are now subject to analysis worldwide. For international newsroom Laszlo Pinter comments:

[Pinter] Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko of the Soviet Union listened attentively to the address of President Ronald Reagan of the United States, but at the end he did not applaud. This could well be regarded as the first Soviet response, although the Reagan speech was marked by a strikingly moderate -- what is more, conciliatory -- tone. The U.S. President urged the need to reduce weapons stockpiles and indicated the Washington administration's readiness to resume arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union and start space weapons negotiations. He suggested the establishment of regular meetings between cabinet and other top officials and periodic consultations on a policy level, so as to improve working relations. He called for talks on exchanging weapons development and arms purchase plans. The American President consciously refrained from taking up disputed issues between Washington and Moscow. Still, the Soviet foreign minister failed to applaud the speech, and it is not at all difficult to know the reason. For years the Washington administration's policies have not promoted reconciliation and cooperation. On the contrary, they have stepped up confrontation and encouraged the arms race. At the moment there is a minimum of confidence between the two great powers, and a change in this situation requires not words of a conciliatory tone, but deeds.

Western observers have also been puzzled to decide who President Reagan talked to: the world or American voters. That puzzlement is rooted in the inflexible U.S. foreign policy line so far. The situation will be clearer after the series of Soviet-American consultations this week. Mr Gromyko meets Secretary of State George Shultz in New York on Wednesday and President Reagan in Washington on Friday. Keen expectation is devoted to the Soviet foreign minister's speech to the UNGA. For the time being, one can only hope that even if no breakthrough can be expected, the events of the week might contribute to the maintenance of dialogue and possibly to an improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

VARKONYI MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

LD262345 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] In New York, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, has conducted an exchange of views with the foreign ministers of six countries. He met the heads of Chinese, Pakistani, West German, Polish, Austrian, and Finnish diplomacy, and he conducted an exchange of views with them on bilateral relations as well as on the international situation. Peter Varkonyi is taking part in the session of the UN General Assembly.

VISIT BY SOVIET TRADE MINISTER REVIEWED

AU251729 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 23 Sep 84 p 3

["Ministers' Meeting -- Increasing Trade Relations With USSR"]

[Text] Grigoriy Vashchenko, minister of trade of the Soviet Union, paid a visit to Budapest from 20 to 23 September at the invitation of Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade.

In the course of the talks, they reviewed the achievements to date of Hungarian-Soviet domestic trade cooperation and possibilities for further development of trade relations.

They evaluated as extremely good the steadily expanding, direct domestic trade relations, which have been going on for years. Turnover will increase two and one-half times up to the end of this year, compared to 1981, and the total value of imports and exports will make up R50 million. They agreed that more Soviet consumer goods, which are appreciated in Hungary, will be available in the shops. Accordingly, more "Yunost" television sets and portable color sets, refrigerators, bicycles, cutlery sets, and watches will be included among the Soviet offers, while Hungary will export car-seat covers, vegetable and fruit tins, toys, and ready-made clothes to the Soviet partner.

Zoltan Juhar and Grigoriy Vashchenko concluded that cooperation among department stores is developing successfully. The Hungarian public can become acquainted with Soviet products at the Cewntrum and Skala department stores in Budapest and in other counties, andin the framework of national weeks.

At present, 11 Soviet republics are participating in the domestic trade exchange, including department store and border area trade. The relations with four republics -- the Ukrain, Azeroa Ydzhan, Georgian, and Moldavia -- have considerably expanded, lately, as has the border area exchange of goods.

The Soviet minister paid a visit to the Budapest International Fair where he made inquiries, principally about installations for the food trade, and the application of computerized consumer demand surveys.

Grigoriy Vashchenko was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Economic Policy.

NETHERLANDS DELEGATION OPENS ECONOMIC TALKS

LD242242 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Dutch Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs Gijs van Aardenne arrived for an official visit to Hungary, invited by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Monday. Delegation includes Jacob Jan Nanco Rost-Onnes, manager of ABN bank and head of the Hungarian-Dutch section of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce, and senior officials of the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Delegation was welcomed at Budapest airport by Jozsef Marjai. Present was Godert de vos van Steenwijk, Dutch ambassador to Hungary. Jozsef Marjai and Gijs van Aardenne opened talks during the day.

Meeting With Lazar

LD262238 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar met Dutch Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs Gijs van Aardenne in parliament building in Budapest Wednesday. Later in the day the Dutch politician met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Present at both discussions were Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and the Dutch ambassador to Hungary, Godert de Vos van Steenwijk.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER REPORTS TO COMMITTEE

LD270019 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Summary] A special committee of the National Assembly has conferred about the modification of the organizational system of the construction and construction-material industry.

[Correspondent Endre Papp] "First, committee Chairman Kalman Sas, deputy from Heves County, greeted Laszlo Somogyi, who was making his debut as [construction and urban development] minister before a National Assembly committee. The minister's report noted that last year the State Planning Commission repeatedly assessed the situation of the organizational system of the construction industry. I positively evaluated the measures directed at modernizing this system, but considered further development and regulation of the organizational system to be necessary. Moreover, the development of operational conditions, competition, and interests were found to be necessary for the formation of an entrepreneurial-type construction industry.

"An entrepreneurial-type construction industry which is capable of competition is not a goal but a means for realizing our goals, Laszlo Somogyi said. It is not that miracles are expected from the increased number of small- and medium-sized organizations and enterprises, but that the consequences of the previous overcentralization should be corrected in several years. The ministry does not want to force a particular type of modernization on any enterprise, but within a year or two the situation itself and a reduction of tasks will compel the builders to make adjustments in response to demands. The fundamental principle is that modernization should come not from without, but through self-development of enterprises. Otherwise it is not desirable to split up well-functioning large enterprises. The construction industry is a branch in which there is a need for large enterprises well-provided with capital from throughout the world. Naturally, the ministry is dutybound to intervene in firms suffering losses or having a shortage of funds.

"The reclassification and redirection of enterprises can speed up the organizational development process. Since the construction industry is viewed as one large sphere of competition, the classification of most of the enterprises functioning here into an enterprise-council with a respectively elected leadership is planned. However, the majority of the construction materials industries, such as the cement, lime, brick, tile, reinforced concrete, and glass industries, are not viewed as being within the sphere of competition, because it is judged that central direction better serves the interests of the people's economy. However, the joinery industry will break up into independent enterprises beginning in 1985.

"The minister noted that restrictions should not be introduced into construction materials commerce, but rather that supplies must be expanded through surplus production. It is hoped that the present situation will be rectified by 1986."

Following the minister's report, Jozsef Kerenyi, deputy from Bacs-Kiskun County, said that a review of our banking policy would be necessary for the renovation of the construction industry. This affects both large and subsidiary enterprises which lack adequate capital. Jozsef Ruisz, deputy from Vas County, asked the minister whether competition in home-building that might affect prices could be expected, since the prices of dwellings are high.

The minister cited some statistics: The increase in house prices in state home-building has exceeded the planned amount by 4.4 percent. Eighty percent of the price increase has been due to extraministerial causes, but nevertheless the construction industry does not provide dwellings at a price higher than 12,600 forints per square meter, even though this is the producers' price. If present circumstances were to permit competition in home-building, this would merely raise prices further. The minister also noted that only large enterprises are able to do reconstruction work on large blocks, and that, owing to the extremely high incomes attainable in the third economy, the number of people undergoing training as skilled workers is increasing.

TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DPRK

LD262244 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- A Hungarian trade union delegation, headed by Karoly Palotai, vice-president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 15 to 25 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. The delegation held talks with Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and vice-chairman Kim Hui-su, and visited the towns of Hamun and Keson and conducted talks with county and town trade union senior officials.

Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met the Hungarian trade union delegation. In the course of talks the Hungarian delegation was informed on the internal situation in the DPR of Korea, the aims of the country, especially the peaceful union of the two Koreas, and trade union work. The representatives of the two trade union movements stated that the increasing cooperation of the two countries offer good opportunities for the furtherance of trade union relations.

The Hungarian trade union delegation returned to Budapest Wednesday. Present at the arrival was Yu Yong-kol, ambassador of the DPR of Korea to Hungary.

ACZEL DEPARTS BUDAPEST FOR CSSR 25 SEPTEMBER

LD252054 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left Budapest for Prague Tuesday on the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. Present at Gyorgy Aczel's departure was the Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary, Ondrej Durej.

INTERIOR MINISTER DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA 24 SEP

LD241059 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Ministry of Home Affairs, headed by Minister Istvan Horvath, left for an official visit to Romania Monday on the invitation of George Homostean, Romanian minister of internal affairs.

PRESS CONFERENCE ADDRESSES RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD262239 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- The German Democratic Republic was established 35 years ago, on October 7, 1949. On the occasion of the anniversary a press-conference was held in the GDR Embassy in Budapest Wednesday. Charge d'Affaires A.I. Siegfried Korner recalled that the establishment of the first worker-peasant state opened a new epoch in the history of the German people. The workers of the GDR, led by the German Socialist Unity Party, have achieved historic results in country construction over the past three and a half decades. The fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries considerably contributed to successful development.

GDR-Hungarian diplomatic relations were also established 35 years ago. The value of bilateral trade, which was 29 million roubles in 1949, is expected to reach 1,800 million roubles this year. Regular high level talks, such as the meetings of Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker, play an important role in our fruitful cooperation.

Siegfried Korner stated that the last summit of CMEA countries in Moscow also gave a new impetus to the development of bilateral relations and a further qualitative and quantitative development is expected in economic and technical-scientific cooperation. Our cultural relations are also traditionally fruitful, the series of programmes of the coming GDR cultural days in Budapest are much expected.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA, USSR

LD252042 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, member ofthe HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and party delegation returned to Budapest from a visit to Moscow and Mongolia. Delegation was welcomed at Budapest airport by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Bazovski and Delgerdalayn Jambajansan, Mongolia's charge d'affaires in Hungary.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DABRONAKI DIES

LD270231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Gyula Dabronaki has died. The member of the party's Central Committee, retired chairman of the Central People's Control Commission,and president of the Food Industry Workers Trade Union died after a long illness. His funeral will be on 2 October at 1400 hours in the Imre Mezo Road Cemetery, Budapest.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SYRIA -- Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- To attend the Damascus fair, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Otto Herkner visited Syria September 21-24. He met Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Commission Chairman 'Abd al-Qadir Gaddurah, and Deputy Prime Minister Walid Humdun. The high-level talks led to the conclusion of a contract between Mogurt Hungarian foreign trade company and Savarat, a state-owned Syrian company. Under the five million dollars agreement Syria is to buy lorries of the Raba factory of Gyor. Winning an international competition, Terimpex Hungarian foreign trade company has an order for the supply of 150,000 head of live sheep to Syria. [Text] [Budapest MTI English 1733 GMT 25 Sep 84 LD]

DOMERADZKI ANSWERS QUESTION ON BANISHMENT

AU261307 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Sep 84 p 6

["The Justice Minister's Written Answer to the Question Addressed by Sejm Deputies J. Zablocki, R. Reiff, and E. Osmanczyk"]

[Text] To the PPR Sejm Presidium:

The undersigned kindly request that the following question be transmitted to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, citizen chairman of the Council of Ministers:

On 4 September 1984 the government spokesman told foreign journalists that government experts were working out an amendment to the Penal Code to introduce the punishment of banishment as provided by the laws in some capitalist countries, including the 1881 French law.

In this connection we kindly ask who authorized the government spokesman to inform the world press that government experts want to imitate a law adopted 100 years ago against the then fighters for freedom and social progress and to suggest to world opinion that the said amendment to the Penal Code -- an amendment based on that 1881 law -- might be considered by the PPR Sejm in 1984. This statement has lowered our country's international authority.

Since the government spokesman informed the world press about the government's legislative intentions prior to the government-Sejm consultations, the text of this question should also be made available to world opinion.

Signed: Janusz Zablocki, Ryszard Reiff, and Edmund Osmanczyk, Warsaw, 12 September 1984

To citizen Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm of the PPR:

In connection with the question addressed by citizen Deputies Janusz Zablocki, Ryszard Reiff, and Edmund Osmanczyk to the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the subject of the government press spokesman's statement to journalists on 4 September 1984, the premier has authorized me to issue the following clarification:

1. The government press spokesman's statement included the information that some legal experts had proposed that we should consider introducing into the Penal Code the punishment of banishment from Poland, for a period stipulated by a court verdict, of persons convicted of serious crimes against the state -- crimes resulting from stubbornly defying the constitutional principles of our system.

In response to this statement, the three Sejm deputies have raised the question of who authorized the government press spokesman to inform the world press about discussions in connection with the proposed banishment.

Their question is answered by Paragraphs 9 and 11 of the Council of Ministers decree of 9 July 1984 setting out the procedures for giving information to the press and laying down the tasks of the press spokesman.

These paragraphs stipulate that the goverment press spokesman provides information about government work and its results, comments on events within the limits of the authorization given to him, and interprets government policies.

Within the scheme of routine tasks implemented by Ministry of Jystice research units, specialists develop various types of expertise concerning legal solutions applied by the legislation of other countries and analyze various aspects of the practical application of these solutions. The results or such expertise occasionly serve as the starting point of proposals aimed, inter alia, at improving our legal system and the practical performance of the law-enforcing bodies. The task of strengthening the protective function of the laws in the area of state security and public order so that internal peace and stability can be ensured has recently been one of the constant subjects of such expertise.

The authors of these expert opinions have reached a number of conclusions, in one of which they point to the potentially preventive qualities of the punishment involving banishment of perpetrators of certain crimes. Although this punishment is not presently provided for by our legislation, it is not unknown to the legislations of some capitalist countries. Suggesting that in view of this it is necessary to consider the introduction of such a punishment as a form of restricted freedom, the authors of the expert opinions have initially summed up their analyses of the relevant legal solutions of some countries and have indicated inter alia that banishment is a more humane form of punishment than deprivation of freedom.

When he informed the press about the results of those expert opinions, the government press spokesman simply followed the government's information policy, which provides for open information about government activity and for publishing not only final government decisions, but embryonic projects and intentions as well. This practice has been praised by our people and approved by this honorable house.

2. The Sejm deputies in question put in doubt the government's right to inform the press about its intentions prior to consultations on them with the Sejm.

It should be stated in this connection that the principle of consultations applies to the intentions that are ripe for consultations, such as draft bills, but it does not mean that the government has no right to provide information, without prior consultations with the Sejm, about anything concerning its work, not even about preliminary discussions among the experts who propose solutions produced by administrative bodies or advisory teams.

Hiding administrative work from our citizens and demanding that the Sejm be consulted even about embryonic discussions among experts would be in glaring conflict with the principle that states that the government and state administration do their work for all to see. This would also question the right of our citizens to receive prompt and complete information in line with the press law, which has the backing of Sejm deputies, including the three authors of the written question.

Their question may also imply that whatever the government does or intends to do should be disclosed to the public, except for those proposals or decisions opposed by certain circles or groups of citizens.

For obvious reasons this viewpoint cannot be accepted.

3. The question addressed by the three deputies contains the view that the statement made by the government press spokesman has helped lower our country's international authority.

The goverment takes the view that it is the activity of the persons to whom the proposals on banishment discussed by experts may potentially apply that help to lower our country's international authority in an obvious and tangible way. Domestic peace and stability -- which have been turned upside down by the militant and radical adversaries of our system, who are still trying to continue to sow confusion -- are the primary condition for building up Poland's international authority.

4. Finally, we must settle the concluding part of the question, in which citizen Deputies Janusz Zablocki, Ryszard Reiff, and Edmund Osmanczyk informed the chairman of the Council of Ministers that they had published their question for world information because the government press spokesman had also published his statement. It is regrettable that good customs and principles of correct cooperation between the government and the Sejm deputies have been violated. In line with these customs and principles, those to whom the question has been addressed -- the government, the premier, or a minister -- should not learn about it from Western press that is hostile to Poland and radio stations that promote propaganda aggression against our country.

There is a time and place for government initiatives to be discussed in the Sejm, when they reach the necessary stage of ripeness and can be objectively evaluated by citizens deputies, who can also give their historical and legal evaluation of them. The proposals of the experts, which the question is all about, have not reached such a stage. At the same time, the government states that it is determined to ensure peace and complete long-term stability for Poland. I have been authorized to express the justifiable conviction that the Sejm deputies will support the Council of Ministers activities to this effect by furnishing the appropriate government agencies with all the legal instruments that are compatible with the rule of law and social humanitarianism and indispensable in order to counter firebrand activities or activities that strike at our constitutional order and socialist system.

The government will ask for only such legal instruments as are indispensable in a given situation. Specific government projects will be the results of mature considerations that take into account social views and that ensure that these projects are compatible with domestic and internatinal laws. The experts, who see the need for such compatibility, have also suggested alternative solutions. As you can see, everything depends on the development of the situation and on the scope of the illegal activities of the adversaries of our system.

In connection with the three deputies' reference in their question to the historical analogy made by the government press spokesman when mentioning the punishment of banishment provided for by the French Penal Code, I wish to state the following: The government press spokesman spoke of the Napoleonic Code of 1810 and not of an 1881 French law. This means that the statement made in the question that our government is eyeing the laws that were directed at the fighters for freedom and progress 100 years ago is simply a misunderstanding.

Signed: Dr Lech Domeradzki

OFFICE PUBLISHES REPORT ON PROGRESS OF REFORM

LD252147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Three years after the Sejm approved the reform acts, an extensive report by the Government Plenipotentiary for Economic Reform Office has been published. The report sums up the achievements and formulates future intentions.

It is a fact that the reform has become a permanent element of the country's socioeconomic life and is a component of the line of the ninth party congress -- the line of renewal. Greater consistency, the report says, is essential in the immediate future in activities for self-dependence, self-management, and self-financing by enterprises working within central plans. But the reform is not an automatic mechanism; it depends on people and their awareness and activeness. We have enormous intellectual and material resources. An even better use of these reserves should be made, thanks to mechanisms of the reform.

GORYWODA INTERVIEWED ON WHEAT-RYE EXCHANGE DEAL

LD252207 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Moscow for Poland to purchase about 350,000 metric tons of wheat from the Soviet Union in return for supplying 400,000 metric tons of rye to the Soviet Union. We discussed this transaction with Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Premier, today's papers report that a Polish-Soviet agreement on exporting our rye and importing wheat has been concluded. What significance does this have for our economy?

[Gorywoda] It has great significance because, for purely structural reasons, this year we have surpluses resulting from a good rye harvest, and at the same time we have a shortage of wheat: We have to import more than 2 million metric tons of wheat during the economic year. At the same time we face the risk of rye taking up storage space. It is less valuable as feed. So, we have a surplus of one thing and a shortage of another. It is difficult to sell rye. There is relatively little trade in rye in the world. That is why we suggested to the Soviet side an exchange of Polish rye for supplies of wheat from the Soviet Union. Luckily, the Soviet side agreed to this transaction.

[Reporter] Why luckily?

[Gorywoda] Because over the last few years the Soviet side has refrained from any imports of agricultural and food produce from Poland, except for small quantities of apples and vegetables.

[Reporter] How did that come about?

[Gorywoda] Well, it came about -- of course, I am not authorized to explain the Soviet side's reasons because I can't -- but I can say that certainly the things that have happened recently, (?that is) in (?recent) years in our country, have had a vital effect. As you can well recall [words indistinct, interrupted by reporter]

[Reporter] A kind of oversensitiveness [words indistinct, both speaking at once]

[Gorywoda] As you may recall, in 1980 and 1981, we were short of food as the result of a very bad crop, a breakdown in animal farming, and the cutting-off of imports of American grain and hostile propaganda alleged, among other things, tried to inculcate in the public that we were short of food because that food was being sent to the Soviet Union. Of course, it was pure calumny. It caused the Soviet side to be immensely sensitive, and for many years they have shown great restraint. For many years they would not conclude with us this kind of transaction -- barter transactions -- which are an everyday thing in world trade, as it always happens that sometimes you have more of one thing, other times more of another, and the other country has it the other way round.

Transactions of this kind with the Soviet Union are even more profitable for us because they involve short-distance transfer of goods.

[Reporter] Premier, I would like to return to this grain affair; perhaps this is also a question asked by the viewers. Is this transaction being concluded on normal, international trading principles?

[Gorywoda] It is in accordance with the current world prices for rye and wheat. It is a transaction concluded between foreign trade enterprises which we were prepared to conclude and are still prepared to conclude -- because we still have rye surpluses in spite of this transaction -- on the same principles with any other country which wants to buy rye. The problem is that there are few countries which buy greater quantities of rye for the reasons which I have mentioned. [end recording]

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES CEMA COOPERATION

LD262217 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Prospects for the development of economic cooperation between Poland and the CEMA member-countries, in light of the documents and decisions of the top-level economic conference of CEMA countries in Moscow in June, were discussed at a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee's International Commission. Economic cooperation and trade with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries has fundamental importance for our national economy, especially in overcoming the difficulties and encumbrances resulting from the restrictions applied to Poland by the governments of the United States and some other capitalist states.

CONTRACTS WITH SFRY CONCLUDED AT ZAGREB FAIR

AU261419 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 84 p 6

[Waclaw Urbanski report: "Widening Economic Cooperation"]

[Summary] Poland has been taking part for many years in the Zagreb International Autumn Trade Fair, at which the most modern industrial products and consumer goods are presented. This year the fair attracted a record number of 66 countries. Poland's range of offered goods has been varied, involving 16 Polish trade organizations. Hundreds of talks and consultations were held between Polish and Yugoslav trade partners, which is an important step toward increasing cooperation.

Many contracts were concluded or broadened during the fair. The following contracts are worth mentioning: a $50 million contract signed between the "Bumar" and "Montenegro" enterprises which involves Polish tractors and bulldozers, and a contract between the "Centrozap" and "Metalika" enterprises whereby Poland will supply metallurgical equipment to the SFRY in return for steel cables. Other agreements involve large exports of Polish typewriters and chemicals, and the supply to Poland of Yugoslav storage batteries for powering submarine engines.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

LD252232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, has conferred in New York with the heads of diplomacy of Yugoslavia and Colombia, Raif Dizdarevic and Augusto Ramirez Ocampo.

They discussed issues relating to the international situation as well as the development of cooperation between Poland and these countries. Both ministers accepted with satisfaction invitations to pay official visits to our country.

Interstate Relations Discussed

LD270335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Polish foreign minister, who is in New York for the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, has had a meeting with the foreign ministers of Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, Malaysia, and Ireland. Relations between Poland and these states were discussed.

SOVIET OFFICIALS TOUR AVIATION PLANT 25 SEP

LD252137 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] To mark 40 years of cooperation between the Polish and Soviet aviation industries, a delegation from the Soviet Union, including Civil Aviation Minister Boris Bugayev and Deputy Minister of Aviation Industry Anufriy Bolbot, visited the Mielec transportation equipment plant today. Accompanied by Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Janusz Maciejewicz, the guests toured the plant and acquainted themselves with its production.

The Mielec plant made its first contacts with Soviet partners as early as August 1944. At present it supplies the Soviet Union with products worth Z8 billion a year. The most frequently exported item is the multipurpose AN-2 aircraft, which has been in production in several versions for nearly 25 years.

During the delegation's visit the 10,000th aircraft produced in the Mielec plant was handed over to Soviet clients.

BILL ON PREVENTING DRUG ADDICTION DISCUSSED

LD252259 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Drug addiciton has been on the increase in recent years, especially among young people. It is estimated that 200,000 people in Poland are addicted to drugs.

The Sejm commission discussed the government bill on prevention of drug addiction. Deputies emphasized that the bill is adopting a preventive-curative model of combating drug addiction. The bill provides for tight control of poppy and hemp cultivation, and envisages the principle of voluntary cure of adults. Parents or guardians will decide in cases involving minors.

BRIEFS

GRAIN TARGET SURPASSED -- Warsaw, Sept 24 -- Polish trade cooperatives and state flour mills have already bought more than 4,556,000 tonnes of grain from this year's harvest -- 1,500 tonnes more than planned and 400,000 tonnes more than last year. The largest quantities of grain have been bought in the regions of Bydgoszcz, Olsztyn, Leszno, Gdansk and Elblag, but the purchase is still continuing nationwide. Poland's flour and baking industry alone need some 6 million tonnes of grain to satisfy their annual demand. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 25 Sep 84 LD]

REAGAN-MANESCU TALKS CALLED 'WARM AND CORDIAL'

AU260744 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0656 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Washington AGERPRES 26/9/1984 -- The President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, received at the White House Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on Tuesday.

The meeting, whose atmosphere was warm and cordial, was attended by Robert McFarlane, presidential national security adviser, Kenneth Dam, first assistant secretary of state, James A. Baker, White House chief of staff, Rear-Admiral John M. Pointdexter and Paula Dobriansky of the National Security Council, for the United States, and by Romania's ambassador in Washington, Mircea Malita, for Romania.

MANESCU CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN WASHINGTON

AU261926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) 26/9/1984 -- Now on a visit to the United States of America, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, had talks with representatives of the U.S. Administration and with executives of U.S. companies and firms.

At the U.S. Department of Commerce, he had an interview with Malcolm Baldrige, secretary of commerce, when they examined concrete ways to expand and diversify trade and economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries. Both sides highlighted the fact that Romania's economic potential, especially in the field of industry, offered possibilities for a marked growth, over the following year and in the long run, of Romanian exports to the U.S. market, as well as for the achievement of mutually profitable actions of cooperation, bilateral and in third markets.

With a view to further boosting economic relations, the need was underscored to grant Romania the most favoured nation clause either on a permanent basis or over several years, to facilitate the access of Romanian products to the U.S. market, to grant licences for top technologies and to intensify contacts between U.S. businessmen and Romanian enterprises. Both sides convenanted to work for a favourable solution to these questions, and assessed the major role the joint Romanian-U.S. Governmental Commission on Collaboration and Cooperation should play in this respect.

During the interview with William Niscanen, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers of the U.S. President, stress was laid on the interest in a continuous and manysided development of the economic relations between Romania and the United States in solutions to stimulate trade exchanges and the cooperation between the two countries.

During the interview at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy, attended by outstanding U.S. professors and economists, the achievements of the Romanian economy, its further development directions and Romania's potential for a large economic and technical-scientific cooperation with the United States were enlarged upon.

Talks with American businessmen, representatives of well-known companies and firms with which Romania has trade and cooperative relations were also held. The participants in the interviews were highly appreciative of Romania's economic development and it was stressed that Romania was an important economic partner of the United States.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES IAEA ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

AU261830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES 26/9/1984 -- Romania's position, President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception about international situation, the ways of solving the complex issues facing mankind, for the resumption of the course of detente, the securing of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples were extensively presented at the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency by Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Octavian Groza.

Referring to the activity of the IAEA, an important UN agency, the speaker highlights that it is called upon to contribute more, through its programmes and cooperation actions, to the broad dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge, to back primarily the developing countries' efforts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Appreciating the results scored so far, the Romanian delegation insisted on the need for IAEA to intensify the efforts toward ensuring the transfer of peak technologies, the training of experts and application of nuclear technologies in such domains as industry, agriculture, medicine, biology, hydrology. In this sense, a string of suggestions and concrete recommendations were advanced, including the judicious use of the organization's resources. The Romanian chief delegate also referred in his address to the objective Romania set herself for energy development, as well as to the stage of implementation of the programmes of cooperation between Romania and IAEA.

DASCALESCU MEETS HUNGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTER

AU261502 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1429 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/9/1984 -- On September 26, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian Prime Minister, received Dr. Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, who paid a visit to Romania over September 24-26 at the head of a delegation. During the interview, stress was laid on the great importance of the Romanian-Hungarian meetings and decisions at top level for the expansion of the traditional friendly relations, of manysided collaboration between the two countries and peoples, as well as on the joint wish to further develop them. The interview was attended by George Homostean, Romanian minister of internal affairs and Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador in Bucharest. During his visit, the Hungarian minister had talks with executives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, of the People's Council of Constanta County. He also visited socio-cultural units.

ECONOMIC S&T SESSION WITH MONGOLIA HELD

AU261504 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1430 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/9/1984 -- The way in which the understandings at top level and the decisions made during the previous session are being implemented, and the identification of new steps apt to contribute to the further development of and provide a solid, durable foundation for collaboration in material production and science and technology, as well as to the expansion and diversification of goods exchanges between Romania and Mongolia are the object of the eighth session of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, under way in Bucharest. The delegations to the commission are headed by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian deputy prime minister, and by Choynoryn Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

LD252104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko last night New York time. They exchanged views on the international situation, especially East-West relations,as well as relations between the SFRY and the USSR.

Dizdarevic also had a meeting today with his Greek colleague, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. He also had talks today with Paul Lusaka, president of the UN General Assembly. These talks mainly dealt with themes on the agenda of this year's session. During his stay in New York, the federal secretary will meet ministers from over 40 countries, including U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD262331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 26 Sep 84

["Dizdarevic's Speech at the UN General Assembly" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- "Mr President:

"I congratulate you cordially on your election as president of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. It is with great pleasure that I stress that the relations between Zambia and Yugoslavia, two nonaligned countries, are marked by sincere friendship and many years of fruitful cooperation. I am convinced that your great experience in work at the United Nations will contribute greatly to a successful session of the General Assembly. I wish to convey our thanks to His Excellency E. Jorge Illueca from non-aligned and friendly Panama, who has with so much authority and wisdom directed the General Assembly during its 38th session.

"We highly appreciate the persistent activity of the secretary general, His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, to strengthen the UN role in international relations and his personal devotion to resolving individual important issues.

"I have great pleasure in congratulating Brunei on its admission to the United Nations.

"Unfortunately, at this year's session of the UN General Assembly, we can repeat those same assessments which we have already repeated for a number of years on the worrying situation in the world, full of dangers for the future of mankind. The positive values and achievements which have patiently and laboriously been built for years through our common aspirations and efforts in the struggle for peace, security, and equitable international political and economic relations continue to be threatened, maybe more today than ever before.

"In the time since the last sessio not a single acute international problem has been resolved or even alleviated. For many of them it can be said that they have even further deteriorated. Yet another year has been lost for detente, and we face the same phenomena threatening peace, security, cooperation, and development.

"A new cycle of the arms race goes on, and no one is certain any more that it, and the means which it produces, could be kept under control. General insecurity and the feeling of a growing threat are turning us increasingly into captives of fear from self-destruction.

"Negotiations between superpowers and blocs have been replaced by rivalry, dialogue by accusations and counteraccusations. The need for negotiations is more often than not approached from positions of achieving advantages and superiority. It seems as if expansion of the borders of one's interests and influences and deepening of divisions are becoming the main preoccupation instead of the aim to overcome division in the world. This is precisely where the roots of blocking of forums and channels of negotiations and agreement-reaching lie.

"Cases of threats to sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity, interference in internal life and underming of countries' internal stability are frequent; there is no respect for the most elementary human right: the right to self-determination and a free choice of one's own development. Violence and terrorism continue to be used as a means of state politics.

"The international economic crisis is deepening. The world faces new forms of economic, financial, and technological dependance, and neocolonial exploitation. The position of developing countries has worsened dramatically, and this is particularly manifested in the problem of debts. The gap between developed and developing, between rich and poor seems to have become even wider, and the readiness of the developed for global negotiations and a common quest for solutions less and less.

"Do we not face attempts to halt the emancipation process and democratization of international relations, to dispute and curb the principles and practices that have been contributing to their positive development; do we not face intensified pressures to preserve and expand the domination by the powerful and the rich? Following a period of relaxation, greater understanding and spread of cooperation, we have found ourselves in a situation which reminds us of the time that we thought had gone forever.

"Who does such a world situation suit? Do the most powerful countries not feel more threatened today than when they were holding negotiations and when they took into consideration, with greater tolerance, the interests of others? Has the breaking off of fundamental negotiations not disrupted also those positive contents on which the great powers themselves built mutual relations and respect for such a long time? Does the poverty of the majority not threaten the abundance of the minority?

"If mankind wants to survive, it can have only one future -- a future of peace, cooperation, equality, rights of all peoples and countries to decide for themselves on their internal development and mutual involvement. Mankind has progressed deeply toward such a future. Now it faces attempts to halt such a development. This can in some aspects and on some issues also lead, and does lead, to temporary stagnation. If such attempts are continued, great disruptions and explosions are inevitable. Do not the results of efforts which attempt to halt progress in international relations clearly show that they lead toward a worsening of international circumstances, taking us closer to great political, economic and social upheavals with unforeseeable consequences; is is not evident that this is a road which could lead toward new wars? How many times has it been demonstrated in these decades of the UN's existence that peace is indivisible from progress in world relations, that the policy of domination, exploitation, and hegemony in international relations threatens peace.

"The discrepancy between the present unfavorable situation and development of circumstances in the world and the needs and possibilities to halt such a dangerous and retrograde trend and direct it again toward peace, equitable cooperation, and general progress is immense. Peoples throughout the world oppose the historically obsolete concepts which are calculated at preserving somebody's privileged and dominant position in the world. The Nonaligned Movement policy offers a vision and a content for transforming the international order in the interest of all the world's peoples.

"The Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Countries offered the world a complete and entirely specific program of extricating itself from the crisis of international political and economic relations and resolving hotbeds of crisis, a program that leads to a future of peace, cooperation, and prosperity. Proposals from various quarters toward the same goal are growing. The world does not lack proposals leading out of the present situation. The world lacks will and action, above all, by those who are the most responsible for the present situation.

"The responsibility for the development of international relations and the future of mankind cannot be left to a haphazard force, to someone's one-sided interest, or to the most powerful and the most influential. All of our fates depend on the way international relations develops. It is only natural that in forging this fate all of us make our contribution.

"Of course, the greatest responsibility for the overcoming of the present international situation, fraught with dangers, lies with the great powers. All of us are aware of how much relations between them influence the entire world trends. It is therefore normal, as well as the right and obligation of the entire international community, to help and influence an improvement in their relations. We demand that the great powers sit down at the negotiating table as soon as possible and make their contribution, through negotiations and agreement-reaching, which the world expects from them.

"We cannot accept the cold war ideology approach toward problems and questions of international and reciprocal relations. History is full of lessons dearly paid for; in this world we should live together and cooperate regardless of differences in systems and ideologies. We know where attempts at exporting and imposing systems and ideologies, attempts at influencing by interference in internal social and economic development, lead. In the same way we know that in a world that is increasingly interconnected we exert influence on each other through the values of our own and joint achievements, that we enrich each other through progress and achievements that have genuine value. Genuine values, regardless of who contributes them to the treasure chest of world progress, know no borders and do not need to be exported.

"I would like to recall that in the declaration on the impermissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states, which this world assembly adopted by a great majority at its 36th session, we laid down that 'no one state or group of states has the right to intervene or interfere in any form or for any reason in the internal and foreign affairs of other states and committed ourselves to the principle that the territory of no state may be used in a way that would endanger the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity, or destroy the political, economic, and social stability of another state.

"To what extent are these principles really respected and realized? Unfortunately it can be said that we are still more often witnesses of frequent and crude attacks against them than of their observance. It is their observance that is the way to a future of international cooperation and understanding, equality and trust.

"With each new weapon we lag further behind in the race for peace. Surely this also threatens the security and destroys the tranquillity of those who see their own security in military superiority? Can the security of some be consolidated on the basis of the constantly increasing insecurity of others? Can we reconcile ourselves with the fact that each year almost $1 trillion is spent on arms, while hundreds of millions of people live in misery and poverty and thousands of children die of hunger every day?

"We are not giving up hope that we can halt the trends toward a hopelessness from which there is no return.

"Let us recall that from this place we have constantly, together with the nonaligned and other countries, advocated the adoption of measures which would lead to a genuine commencement of disarmament. We are calling for the adoption of all proposals which have as their aim the prevention of nuclear war, the freezing of the development, production, stockpiling, and deployment of nuclear weapons, the soonest possible conclusion of an agreement on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon testing, and the reaching of an internationally acceptable agreement on guarantees to non-nuclear countries that nuclear weapons will not be used against them and that they will not be threatened with the use of such weapons against them. We also support all actions aimed at preventing an arms race in space, and at banning chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation, and so forth. In particular we support the urgent drafting and adoption of a comprehensive program for general and complete disarmament. In the creation of nuclear-free zones we see one of the ways of creating a world free of this heavy burden.

"Use should be made of every opportunity for negotiation and seeking solutions acceptable to the world.

"Mr President,

"At the beginning I referred to the full depth and dramatic nature of the crisis in international economic relations. Such a situation carries with it a threat of great political disturbances and explosions. We have also entered a period with a new wave of neocolonialism, which is assailing a large number of countries. The persistent attempts of the developed to dominate are leading to a constant deepening of the economic crisis and are also exposing them to great losses and unforeseen dangers tomorrow.

"How can solutions acceptable to the underdeveloped countries be found in conditions of growing protectionism, falling prices of raw materials, enormously high interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, and declining receipts of means of public assistance, which barely exceed a half of the acceptable target of 0.7 percent of the gross national product?

"Can the alarming situation of the least developed not elicit the solidarity of the international community? It is high time that we move on from constantly repeating that they are in the most serious position to adopting special measures for surmounting the critical state of affairs. The exceptionally serious economic situation in Africa in particular calls for this.

"The most alarming reflection of the crisis in economic relations is in the debts of the developing countries. They seriously threaten their economic development and their political, social, and economic stability. The debts of more than $800 billion and the burden of repayments as a result of high interest rates, for which the developing countries have to pay more than $75 billion this year alone, are also unfortunately used as a means of exploitation, pressure, interference in internal affairs, and the draining of the economies of the developing countries.

"The practice of shifting the entire burden of debts on to the debtors is unacceptable. It should also be shared by creditors. Solutions for this world problem should be sought most urgently through the broadest involvement of the international community. Global agreements not only to ease the conditions of repayments and reduce interest rates but primarily to ensure a speedier economic development of debtor-countries cannot be delayed. We extend our full support to the efforts by 11 Latin American countries which look for and offer a way out of the crisis of debts in their own interest and in the broadest interest of stability and development of the world community.

"We expect the international monetary and financial institutions, in particular those that are directly involved in the resolving of the problems of debts, to demonstrate more understanding and greater consideration than to date for the real possibilities of developing countries and to abandon the unacceptable and obsolete practice.

"An international conference on money and on the financing of development, the concept of which will in fact be offered by the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, represents a way of looking for solutions for these problems. We are still firmly convinced that lasting and stable solutions of development inevitably demand radical changes in international economic relations in the direction of building a new international economic order through global negotiations.

"The way out of the crisis does not lie in confrontation between the developed and the poor. Developing countries neither want this nor do they accept it. The way lies in dialogue and cooperation which provide economic stability and reduce the differences in the level of development. This is in the interest of the entire international community.

"Mr President:

"The time has once again confirmed that there can be no just, lasting and comprehensive solution of a single hotbed of crisis without respect for the UN Charter and the principles of self-determination, equality, noninterference, withdrawal of foreign troops from occupied territories and full respect for the right of peoples to their own choice of social order, paths of development, and international commitment.

"My country has always seen these principles as a possibility to achieve solutions for existing hotbeds of crisis, such as the Middle East crisis and the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights under the leadership of their only and legitimate representative, the PLO; the final acquisition of independence by Namibia of which SWAPO is the only and authentic representative; peaceful conclusion of the Iraq-Iran war; support for the entirety and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus; ending foreign intervention and interference in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Grenada as well as eliminating the crisis situation and tension in Central (?America). We participate actively in all efforts aimed at having an atmosphere of relaxation and greater understanding prevail in the Mediterranean, which is burdened by many conflicts. In implementing the resolution which we adopted here last year by consensus, nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean at their recent ministerial meeting in Malta established joint attitudes and program of activity along the path of turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

"Mr President:

"Yugoslavia's entire international commitment has proceeded from a belief in the United Nations as an irreplaceable forum for the preservation of peace, strengthening of security, and resolution of world problems.

"We oppose all attempts to undermine the positive results the United Nations has achieved in many spheres and to exclude the world organization from the process of solving the major problems of today.

"This session has before it the question with which we are entering the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, to which the experiences achieved in the 4 decades direct us and the great transformations which the world experienced in that time and which have been changing our organization, making demands on us. Where do we go from here and how -- this is the question to which precisely now in connection with this jubilee an answer should be sought and found. In particular, we need an answer to the question of how to make our organization more efficient and more capable of ensuring respect for and implementationof those principles, norms and decisions which we have been adopting in it and which we shall adopt in the future.

"The jubilee is an opportunity for the heads of the largest possible number of states or governments to again gather at the United Nations. This would be useful to a dialogue on the most important problems of the world today and to strengthening the role and efficiency of the United Nations and encourage negotiations and agreement-reaching.

"Mr President:

"It is difficult to be an optimist in such an international situation full of dangers, but we are not pessimists. Our fate is a joint one as is also our future. We have invested too many sacrifices, efforts and hopes in the defense of that which is common to us, and we must not renounce the achievements which we have acquired. Moreover, we must not falter in our efforts to make this world a better one tomorrow than it is today. Let us respond in thoughts and deeds to the following message of the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned in New Delhi: 'The world belongs to all of us -- let us nurture it in peace and genuine brotherhood, on the basis of human dignity and equality.'"

PEJOVSKI, CEMA SECRETARY DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD252132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the nine CEMA countries has been very successful over the past 20 years and favorable conditions exist for its still [word indistinct] and better development. A good basis for this is the existing agreement between Yugoslavia and CEMA, signed in September 1964, which has proved its value and opened the prospect of lasting cooperation.

This view was expressed during a conversation today by Mito Pejovski, permanent SFRY representative to CEMA, and Vyacheslav V. Sychev, CEMA secretary, who is paying a 4-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

Pejovski stressed that, following CEMA's efforts aimed at greater economic integration of its member-countries, it is important for Yugoslavia in its further cooperation with this economic organization to take part from the start in the division of labor in connection with individual programs, wherever this is of interest to all the partners. He explained, in this connection, that the Yugoslav economy is particularly interested in cooperation and specialization in the fields of electronics (microprocessors), robotics, and the technology of flexible printed circuit boards, because it believes these fields to be most promising from the point of view of further cooperation.

Conveying CEMA's highly favorable assessment of its economic cooperation with Yugoslavia so far, Sychev said that goods exchange among partners would amount to $35 billion during the current 5-year period. He pointed out that all of CEMA's bodies with which Yugoslavia cooperates (23 in all) are interested in further promoting the upward trends of this cooperation, especially in the fields of machinery-building, the chemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and agriculture and geology. Yugoslavia's proposal, Sychev stressed, that it should participate in the CEMA countries in the development of microprocessors, robotics, and the technology of flexible printed circuit boards was also accepted with pleasure. This will be of interest to both sides, V. Sychev said during his conversation with Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council. During his visit to Yugoslavia the CEMA secretary will tour our republics and see several economic organizations.

PRESIDENCY CONSIDERS ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

LD262223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 26 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia came out here today (Wednesday) in favour of a resolute anti-inflation policy, disburdening of the national economy and strengthening the material basis of Yugoslav enterprises.

High inflation, quick and excessive going-up trend of prices are posing a serious threat to the implementation of the policy of economic stabilisation and social production, the Presidency warned.

Inflation is ranging at about 60 percent in Yugoslavia this year. Therefore, the Presidency drew attention to the necessity of a better use of production capacities and of increase in the productivity of labour, of reducing costs of production, turnover and social management.

The parts of the economic system which influence balancing of commodity-money relations, carrying out of price control and preventing monopolist behaviour should be adjusted to the policy of economic stabilisation, the Presidency considered. Yugoslavia's Presidency works as a collective head of state.

DEBT-REFINANCING PLAN SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY

LD260333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 25 (TANJUG) -- For the purpose of repaying its foreign debts on time, Yugoslavia should export goods valued at least 12,500 million dollars, earn 4,200 million dollars from services and earn 3,300 million dollars from invisible trade in 1985. The above total of 20,000 million dollars is much more than Yugoslavia's overall foreign-exchange inflow is expected this year.

The working material for the 1985 plan submitted by the Yugoslav Government to the assembly of Yugoslavia today (Tuesday) for consideration says that an action for refinancing 80 percent of the principal due for repayment in 1985 to the amount of some 2,000 million dollars should be raised with Western countries and commercial banks.

In this case Yugoslavia's overall debts to convertible-currency countries would go down by some 700 million dollars, the material for planning Yugoslavia's development in 1985 says.

CSSR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Indra Meets Djuranovic

LD262157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, continued its official friendly visit to Yugoslavia today. According to our special correspondent, Petr Lukes, today's program included further talks this afternoon. Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, first met with Vladimir Loncar, first deputy foreign minister of the SFRY [name and title as heard].

The talk concentrated on peace efforts, which dominate the official foreign policies of the two countries. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia stand side by side in the struggle to halt the arms race and, by means of their international authority, they advocate a return to the policy of detente and for the development of international cooperation.

Bilateral cooperation between the CSSR and SFRY was the main point on this afternoon's agenda when the Federal Assembly delegation was received by the head of state, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, who highly praised the cooperation. He added that it is not diplomatic fluency which is involved, but objective assessment of facts. The two sides undertook to exert maximum efforts for further deepening and expanding mutual relations so that the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation might become a significant factor of peace, understanding, and security in Europe.

Delegation Visits Skopje

LD260346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, continued today on its official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Petr Lukes, our special correspondent, reports.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation left Belgrade today for Skopje. In the morning they visited one of the biggest Yugoslav chemical enterprises, Ohis, which, like the local bus and trolley producing plant, cooperates closely with Czechoslovak partners, with enterprises Chemapol and (?Centrotex). A bilaterally advantageous program of trade, production and professional cooperation has been planned till 1990 and naturally its prolongation is envisaged. The Federal Assembly deputies in their talk at the Macedonian Assembly were interested in the work experience of the representative bodies and in the forms of contacts by deputies at various levels with electors in their districts.

At the conclusion of their visit to Skopje, the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Alois Indra was received by Tome Buklevski, president of the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia. He praised the rich traditions of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations, a most important chapter of which was written here in Skopje, the chapter about the Czechoslovak help to the Macedonian capital destroyed by an earthquake 21 years ago. This help is commemorated here in Skopje today by Prague Street, a school named for Jan Amos Komensky, a health center, nursery, and family houses built by Czechoslovak builders. Late in the afternoon the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation left for Dubrovnik for the third day of their official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

RAPE LINKED TO 'HOSTILE MOTIVES TOWARD SFRY'

AU261525 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 84 p 8

[V.S. report]

[Excerpt] Pec, 24 Sep -- The five-men bench of the Pec District Court, chaired by Judge Orhan Basa, has sentenced Miftar Hajradinaj (19), from the village of Ljubenic near Pec, a student who graduated from the third level of the Braca Fraseri Secondary School Center in Decani to 14 years in prison. According to the indictment of the Pec District Public Prosecutor's Office, which has been accepted in full by the court, the accused, Miftar Hajradinaj, through the use of force caused grave bodily injuries to, and raped P.M., minor, born in 1972 of Serbian nationality, from Titova Mitrovica, in the village of Ljubenic on 2 August at about 1000 hours in the morning, out of hostile motives toward the SFRY.

BELGRADE 'WEEKEND MUNICIPALITY' OFFICIALS RESIGN

LD262306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- The delegates of all chambers of the Grocka Municipal Assembly accepted at their session today the resignations submitted by four municipal officials -- Radovan Kuzmanovic, president of the municipal assembly; Milos Cvetkovic, president of the executive council; Dusan Bokalovic, director of the revenue administration; and Radisa Milovanovic, president of the committee for housing and communal affairs.

By the assessments of the presidiums of the Belgrade City Committee and of the Grocka City LC Committee, these four officials were responsible for the major weaknesses and illegalities in the work of the municipal organs of administration, particularly in reference to the tax on weekend houses, and thus they can no longer remain in their positions. As is known, more than half the "holiday houses" in this Belgrade "weekend municipality" have not been taxed, and because of this the municipal budget lost approximately 30 million dinars annually. Many registered their weekend houses as dwelling houses and thus avoided taxation, and no check was made whether someone really lived in them permanently. Some weekend houses were registered as being under construction or as having their "first tile put down" though they have long had their roof. Along with several thousand legally built houses, approximately 400 holiday homes have been built illegally in Grocka.

The LC delegation at the sociopolitical chamber of the municipal assembly demanded that these officials be dismissed, but the delegates of the other chambers voted by a majority for the acceptance of their resignations. The LC municipal committee will also pronounce measures of party responsibility on them on Friday [28 September].